der the direction of the President, in ac cordance with Section 291, of the Revised

SOME POINTED VIEWS.

Carter, Wiley, Roosevelt, Foster an Pettigrew Speak. NEW YORK, Dec. 23.-Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, chairman of the Republican national committee, was at the Imperial Hotel to-day. In regard to the Venezuelan-British Guiana boundary dis-

pute he said: "As I understand it, and I believe the public does too, the commission will not be appointed to fix the boundary lines at all, but to let the American people know something about the nature of the dispute and the justice or injustice of England's claims. That commission will not settle the dispute at all, although the langaage of the message so indicates."

Major H. B. Gillespie, of Colorado, who is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and expects to sail Wednesday with his family for Europe, said that he was for peace. "I believe we can settle it without war," he added. "But if war does come, Colorado and the West ful negotiation. We do not propose abject will raise in a few days a million soldiers to overrun Canada. All of the young men in my State have telegraphed to the Governor their desire to enlist."

General W. S. C. Wiley, who is on Governor Morton's staff, said: "I think at a moment's notice we could put twelve thousand effective soldiers of the National Guard in the field." He added: "That is about the fighting strength of our military force in this State. In case of war with England I have no doubt that the retired members of the guard would join again and raise for the purpose of condemning President the effective fighting force to twenty thou sand at least. They could be placed on a war footing at once. They are nearly all sharpshooters and of course they would be come a crack corps. Never before in the history of our National Guard has the percentage been so high in the matter of sharpshooting. The war against the South found the Northern volunteers most ineffi-cient in the use of firearms and that is one reason why the South made such great headway at the first. In the South the nooting and naturally they could use fireorth has thousands of men who know how to handle firearms. In three months' time any soldiers raised under an effete and tottering monarchy. They would be educated men and they make the best soldiers. I do not believe we will have war. It is a horrible thing to contemplate."

ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS. President Roosevelt, of the police board. said: "I cannot too heartily praise the admirable message of President Cleveland. He and Secretary Olney deserve the utmost credit. I am delighted that the House and Senate arose to the level of the occasion and acted in the spirit of broad-minded patriotism. People talk of relying on England's honor and fair-mindedness as a sufficient guarantee that she will not wrong Venezuela. I have never shared the popular dislike of England, but I have also never shared in those delusions about her which, though not popular, are in some quarters fashionable. England never lets consideration of abstract right or morality to interfere with the chance for her national agrandizement or mercantile gain. Learnestly hope that neither the Chamber of Commerce nor any other body of rep-utable citizens will do anything that can even be construed into a failure to suppor to the fullest extent the American side of the pending question. And I would like to say right here that the talk of British fleets ransoming American cities is too foolish to me for serious consideration. American cities may possibly be bombarded. but no ransom will be paid for them. It is infinitely better to see the cities laid level than see a dollar paid to any foreign foe to buy their safety. Moreover, a great many of our friends, in speaking of our naval weakness, seem to forget that we will settle the Venezuelan question, not in Venezuela nor on the seacoast, but in Can-We might suffer a check or two at but in time, and that a very short, Canada would surely be conquered, once wrested from England, it would never be restored. I hope there will be no back down. We should stand right up to the position we have taken. No consideration, personal, political or fanatical, should influence any of our people. We should stand right behind the President and Congress, and demand that the position we have assumed will be kept at all hazards. We earnestly hope there will be no war, but far worse than war would be a peace purchased at the cost of any loss of na-

FIFTY-FOUR FORTY OR FIGHT." Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohlo, ex-Secre tary of the Treasury, who is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, said: "Mr. Cleveland's message was quite a surprise to the country. He has been pandering to Britisl sentiment so long, and his policy seemed so un-American in the dealing of the administration with other countries that the sharp way in which he takes up the Venezuelan question is refreshing as it is pleasant to every one. His message is pa-trictic through and through and it meets with general approbation. It is time that some one called John Bull to time. He has been gobbling up land right and left and seems to revel in territorial aggrandize ment. But things are not going to end this time as they did in 1846, when England bluffed us out of a big strip of land in the Northwest. The Democrats then carried on their banners the words: 'Fifty-four fight.' They had as clear a title to the land in question as could have been oluster of the British lion and lost 400 miles of sea coast and all the territory to the east for 2,000 miles. All they received in exchange for it was enough to make two counties in Maine. England would not have had a single port on the Pacific coast had the Democratic leaders shown as much ne as they seem to have now. The Republicans will promptly rally to the sup-port of Mr. Cleveland. I do not believe, however, that we shall have war. The soper second thought of both nations will itself and England will find way of backing down with a show of dig-nity. The United States will certainly not take a step back." THE ROBBER OF THE WORLD.

Senator R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota who is stoping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel said: "England will probably bribe the way with the Venezuelans to a settlement of the boundary dispute. And once the Venezuelans agree with the English about the life, then what we have done in the matter will seem more or less ridiculous. will make a laughing stock Why. England could invest million or so of dollars Venezuela in the way of bribery or purchase money and soon settle the dispute in regard to the boundary line. This is more probable than a war with us. England has much to lose by going to war with us, and I believe she will hesitate a long time before she does go. In the first place, she mports some \$600,000,000 more than she exports, which shows that she is not a producing but a purchasing country. course, England is a creditor nation and her capitalists lie back and buy these imports with interest money. Many ships and many agents are required in the business of importing to England. Part of these ports would be cut off in case of war with us, because this country furnishes much to England. Of course, England could get along without products from thi country, but she would feel it," The Senator criticised England as a bull-

dozing nation. "Of all the countries in the said he, "England is the greatest bully, and the most domineering, arrogant and oppressive. With great and feroclous celerity they swoop down on African tribes and weak semi-barbarous people, slaughtering and sweeping them from the face of the earth. They blow Sepoys from the cannon's mouth; they rob, they spoliate, and their hands are against all the weaker nations of the earth. England to-day is the great, common, general robber of the world, and is never satisfied unless stealing from some weaker country. We may have troub about Alaskan territory, where England like the greedy robber she is, is endeavoring to steal some of it. Now, I think we should simply drive the English off our Alaskan territory with soldiers and not await for any arbitration or diplomacy. If we remain inert, England will yet steal some of our Alaskan country."

BOARD OF ALDERMEN The Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 16 to 11, to-day refused to table a resolution indorsing the action of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary question. The resolution as adopted follows:

"Whereas, Circumstances have arisen which involve the right and justice of one of the recognized principles of this govern-Whereas, the Hon. Grover Cleveland, peace of the English-speaking people prin-President of the United States, realizing cipals. War between them would check

omy of the American republics, has, in de-fending this principle, upheld the dignity and honor of the United States, "Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York heartly indorse

The Independent, which will be issued Dec. 26, will say editorially: "War? No, a thousand times no. God forbid! It is a thought too monstrous to be seriously entertained. War with England? Impossible; she is our mother country. We are of one blood, one race, one language and one civilization, Our frequent expressions of jealous impatience with her only proves the sincere at-tachment that exists at the bottom. War with England? Far be it from it. War with the United States? Her own kin, with whom the bonds of peace have so long renained unbroken England cannot tolerate the thought. It ought to be impossible. Have we cultivated reason during all the centuries since we left the shades of barparism to dethrone it now for an appeal to the sword? Those who welcome war talk like fools; those who grow hilarious over the prospect of it are merry with insanity. We are not beyond the province of diplomacy. England has given us no ultimatum, nor has she given Venezuela an altimatum. It is not cowardly on our part to refuse to participate in a conflict. It is surrender. We propose to stand by the Monroe doctrine. England gave her cordial assent to it once, why not again? Let us have faith that honorable peace will be se-cured, and let the hotheads on both sides of the Atlantic who are conjuring up the spectre of war be treated as chattering

#### NOISY MASS MEETING.

Speakers Both Cheered and Hissed-Lyman Abbott's Address.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.-Eleven hundred people assembled in Cooper Union to-night Cleveland's message to Congress over the Venezuelan boundary line question. Ernest H. Crosby presided. He spoke of the Monroe doctrine as follows: "We are here to assert all that stands for the dignity of the American people and to counteract the froth at the mouth that has become epidemic and taken hold of the people. We are here to protest against the errors of the President of these United States." (Prolonged hisses and applause.) The tumult that followed seemed for the moment as if it would break the meeting. Cries of "put him out," "get out" and the like were heard from all parts of the hall. or less, we could place in the field a mil-lion soldiers, well trained and better than Meantime applause continued. Just as quiet had been restored the speaker con-tinued: "What is the Monroe doctrine It is not the doctrine of Monroe, it is not the doctrine of Grover Cleveland, it is the docrine as interpreted in American history. When I was investigating Egypt I was scandalized to find that Egypt paid an annual tribute of \$3,000,000, for which it received no return from Turkey, to which was paid, and who was stealing it. the past we have not been better Have we not stolen California and Arizona? (Wild cheers.) Have we stolen Texas?" Mr. Crosby went on from logical outgrowth of the war spirit has been gradually growing in this that has been gradually growing in this country, and which is putting the school-boys in uniforms and building ships that we, at least, ought not to need. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was the next speaker.

Dr. Abbott said that Mr. Olney says that if Great Britain is allowed to gain possession of three hundred square miles of land 2,500 miles away, she will use it as a basis for operations to push acquisitions. Such a statement, the speaker said, was ridiculous, because she has already thou-sands of miles that she could use if so disposed. "Nor is this a question of duty downtrodden sister republic," said the peaker. "Since Venezuela became a republic, fifty years ago, she has been in the throes of internal strife. On the other hand. British Guiana has always been a peaceful nation, and should the boundary f one be decreased or the boundary of the other increased is a matter that does not concern us. (Hand clapping and shouting.)
"I stand here to-night," said he, "to in-

> Henry George was the next speaker. He said, in part: "What reason is there for this war? I believe in the Monroe doctrine and have stood for it. This, however, is not the Monroe doctrine, and that doctrine and what Grover Cleveland calls the Monroe doctrine is but a travesty on it, and an utter absurdity. I do not believe Cleveland used Democratic methods with his message, and I hardly think he even presented it to his Cabinet." (Cries of "Yes, he did" and "No, he didne" came from all quarters of the hall.) Continuing he said: "Our business is to mind our own business. If we want to interfere in anything let us do it where there is a principle at stake. The advocates of this war scare do not mean war. They are playing at politics." Charles Frederick Adams denounced Pres-dent Cleveland and his Venezuelan message severely. His remarks were received with a storm of hisses. Rev. W. G. Bliss, associatist advocate of Boston, and Franklyn Pierce also made short addresses.
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> At the conclusion of the last address, the

dict this acceptance of the Monroe doctrine

as characteristically and spiritually un-

merican. America is the peace nation of

secretary read a letter from Dr. R. Heber Newton, protesting against war, and also resolution, which was put and voted for and against in the same voice. It was de clared passed, however. The resolution in substance is that the chairman of the meeting and the speakers are appointed a com-mittee to secure the widest possible opinion to oppose the warlike methods of the Pres-

to-day. The Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse, of the Calvary Baptist Church, was appointed a ing the wishes of the minister in favor of peace. The motion to appoint such a committee was vigorously opposed by several When Mr. Morse returned with the reso

lutions and read them the Rev.J. Brinkerhoff favor of sustaining the President, who, he said, was not in favor of war, but was trying to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute. Moderator J. H. Dudley, who presided, said that Cleveland's message contemplated nothing else but war. The Rev. Dr. T. Cowell made a speech of a like tenor. Several of the younger preachers sustained the objections, and said that the resolutions reflected upon the President of he United States. A lively discussion followed, and when the resolutions were put to a vote they were laid on the table by a vote of 22 to 12. In the resolutions was "Whereas, the question of disagreement made by the President of the United States

and accepted by Congress is unworthy the thought of a great nation like America."

A committee of five was appointed to pre pare a set of resolutions to be reported at the meeting on next Monday. At a largely attended meeting of Tammany Hall to-night resolutions were adopted indorsing President Cleveland's attitude on the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The

"Resolved, That the Tammany Hall or ganization of the city and county of New York hereby expresses its full approval of the well-considered, statesmanlike and pa-triotic message of the President of the United States on the Venezuelan boundary uestion, and, speaking on behalf of the najority of the citizens of this metropolis it pledges to him as the trustee of a united nation a most loal and unwavering sup-

### OPPOSED TO WAR.

Resolutions Adopted by the American Peace Society. BOSTON, Dec. 23.-The American Peace Society, of this city, which includes among its members Hon. Edward Atkinson, Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and others, to-day, at a meeting, passed the following resolutions:

"War between the United States and Great Britain is a moral impossibility. Neither nation, surely not our Nation, can be guilty of the awful crime of attacking "Threats of war by the United States is

worse than a stupendous blunder. Christianity, civilization, humanity condemn not merely war, but threats of war. "Justice between nations is good, and esecially by the powerful for the weak, Magnanimity inspires our country to seek ustice for Venezuela from Great Britain. The Monroe doctrine means, first, the safety of the United States, and, secondly the protection of this hemisphere from European oppression. But our safety is assured beyond question by our power. It is inconceivable folly to so extend the Monroe doctrine that boundary disputes of uncient origin, growing out of the doubtful documents of data beyond our ken must imperil the peaceful progress of Christian civilizaconstant dissensions of the Spanish, Portuguese and mixed races of South

vene by honorable, diplomatic appeals and protest, including urgent requests for arbitration. After diplomacy has failed, two great nations must always arbitrate if the quarrel be grievous

"The exact Venezuelan boundary sinks into insignificance measured against the

civilization, inflame malignant passions, inflict immeasurable suffering on the masses of the people, the millions of workingmen and women even now struggling hard to earn bread for their families. "The golden rule condemns war these threats of war. The rulers of both lands are in fault. Both nations must re-War between two nations of brothers, leaders of the world in Christian civilization, is impossible. We appeal to the Christian conscience and common sense of our people to do all in their power to maintain inviolate the existing and steadily growing sentiments of amity and peace be-tween English-speaking nations."

AMERICA WOULD WIN. Irving M. Scott on What Would Hap-

pen in Event of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.-Irving M. Scott, President of the Union Iron Company, who built the Olympia and several others of the best American war ships, says that in the event of war between England and America, this country would come out on top. "There is no question of England's great strength on the water," said Mr. Scott, "but it is not always the strongest navy that gets away with a battle. A lucky shot will turn the tide of the fight when the danger seems the greatest. England might make a dash at us first, but, in the end, we would whip her. We have the advantage of her, that she would have to come over to fight us. By the time her battle ships crossed the Atlantic they would be short of fuel, and it would be necessary to reload. The English war ships would make for Halifax, and our efforts would be to intercept them. The first great naval battle would take place off the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. Our people would cross Canada and force the British to send reinforcements there. The English would no doubt attempt to lay siege to Buffalo, Milwaukee, Chicago and other lake cities. They would send their small ships into the lakes to attack our cities, their object being to maintain their frontier by compell ing us to stay at home. Then our object tive point would be the Welland canal. With the canal destroyed, connection with the lakes would be closed, and the British fleet shut out. In my judgment, if war is declared, every effort would be made on the part of our armies to get into Canada be-fore a sufficient force could be gathered there to stop their progress. Canada is a vulnerable place to us, and England would be obliged to bring troopps over to defend it. The transportation of troops from England to America would be no easy task The transports will have to be conveyed by cruisers and battle ships, and the speed would be that of the slowest ship in the fleet."

LACK UNIFORMITY.

Our Army and Navy Small Arms and Signal Codes Differ. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Lieutenant Niblack, in charge of the naval militia division of the Navy Department, has called attention of the authorities urgently to the serious inconvenience and confusion that is apt to rise in case our military and naval forces are called into joint action, as they must be in a defensive war, growing out of the lack of uniformity in small arms and signal codes. The army is armed with the Kragg-Jorgenson rifle of thirty caliber, while the new navy has contracted for a supply of Lee magazine rifles of twenty-three-caliber, so that the same kind of ammunition will not serve both arms and grave mistakes are apt to occur in issuing it to the men. Lieutenant Nib lack suggests in the interest of the naval militia, as well as on broader grounds, that it would be well if the army and navy would settle as soon as practicable, by competitive tests, which is the better weapon—that of the army or navy—and stop at once the making of the least de-sirable arm. In the case of the signal codes, where there is a like conflict, he says the army used the naval code for twenty-five years with the greatest success. When a change was made, the navy followed, but after a fair trial, was obliged to abandon the present army code and return to the original code. The navy can-not use the army code. The army can, and has used the present naval code.

Admiral Roe Not Disloyal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Rear Admiral Francis Roe, retired, against whom charges were made to the Navy Department of disloyal criticism of the President's message, has voluntarily written a statement to the department, saying that while he did speak of the bad condition of our coast defenses in the course of a conversation with a person whom he did not suspect of being a reporter, he had not in any manner referred to Venezuelan affairs, and resented the attempt by inuendo and forced inference to cast doubt on his loyalty. He refers to his splendid war record, and says that if such men are traitors the country wants more of

Admiral Braine, who has been called o to explain away similar charges, has no been heard from, and if he declines to admit or deny the interview the matter must

New Haven Preachers. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23 .- At the United Ministers' meeting to-day the policy of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan matter was discussed and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented at the meeting next Monday. members of the committee are ex-Rev. Frank N. Tucker, Rev. D. N. Griffin and Rev. F. W. C. Myer. Mr. Tucker and Mr. Griffin yesterday preached sermons con-demning Mr. Cleveland's policy, so it can be inferred what the nature of this resolution will be. Mr. Griffin said the country needs better statesmen and better newspapers for the policy advocated by many now is dangerous to the morals of American youth and is a national rowdyism.

Refused to Indorse Cleveland. BOSTON, Dec. 23.-The board of aldermen to-day refused to indorse the Monroe doctrine and the policy adopted by President Cleveland in the Venezuelan matter. The common council last Thursday night passed a resolution in support of Mr. Cleveland and the Monroe doctrine. To-day the question of concurrence came up before the aldermen. Alderman Folsom, Republican, moved the indefinite postponement of their resolution, and declared the action of the council a foolish one. The motion pre-vailed, 7 to 5, the Republicans supporting

G. A. R. Post Willing to Fight. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DUBLIN, Ind., Dec. 23 .- At the last meeting of William A. Boyd Post, No. 129, the following resolution was unanimously

the sentiments of our chief magistrate in his patriotic determination to defend the Monroe doctrine, to place this country as a shield to human liberty, and that we tender to him our services in time of need."

"Resolved, That we unanimously indorse

Cleveland Indorsed at Decatur. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DECATUR, Ind., Dec. 23.-At a meeting of Sam Henry Post, G. A. R., in this city, Saturday evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved. That this Post indorse the President in his utterances on pending questions of great national importance, and

pledge our services to the support of the government in its interpretation and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Professors Against Cleveland. NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- Prof. W. J. Burgess, who has for many years been connected with Columbia College, and now fills the chair of professor of international law.

made the statement to-night that there was

not a professor in Columbia with whom

he had talked who does not hold the view

that President Cleveland's Venezuelan mes-

sage was a serious blunder.

Washington Capital.

#### WHAT KIPLING SAID OF US. Not Pleasant Because So Unflatteringly Near the Truth.

Do you remember what Mr. Kipling has

had to say of us and our navy, and of any

possible war that we might have-and after all of the utter impossibility of our having any war. This clever British youngster puts it interestingly. "Try to believe," he says, "an irresponsible writer when he assures you that China's fleet to-day, if properly manned, could waft the entire American navy out of the water into the blue. The big fat Republic that is afraid of nothing, because nothing up to the present date has happened to make her afraid, is as unprotected as a jellyfish. Not internally, of course—it would be madness for any power to throw men into America; they would die-but as far as regards coast defense. From five miles out at sea (I have seen a test of her fortified ports) a ship of the power of H. M. S. Collingwood would wipe out any or every town from San Francisco to Long Branch; and three

first-class ironclads would account for New

York, Bartholdi statue and all.

States. To this furiously answers the patriotic American: 'We should not pay. We should invent a Columbiad in Pitisburg or or anywhere else and blow any outsider

"They might invent. They might lay waste their cities and retire inland, for they can subsist entirely on their produce. Mean-time, in a war waged in the only way it could be waged by an unscrupulous power, their coast cities and their dockyards would be ashes. They could construct their navy inland, if they liked, but they could never bring a ship into the waterways as they stand now.

"They could not, with an ordinary water patrol, dispatch one regiment of men six miles across the seas," says Kipling. "There would be about five millions excessively angry men pent up within American limits. These men would require ships to get themselves afloat. The country has no such ships, and until the ships were built New York need not be allowed a single-wheeled carriage within her limits.

"Behold now the glorious condition of this republic which has no fear. There is ransom and loot past the counting of man on her seaboard alone—plunder that would enrich a nation—and she has neither a navy nor half a dozen first-class ports to guard the whole. Pity it is that she is of our own blood, looking at the matter from a

"Unfortunately we, the English, will never be a people to teach her that she can't whip all the earth, because she is a char-tered libertine allowed to say and do any-thing sae likes, from demanding the head of the Empress in an editorial waste-basket to chevying Canadian schooners up and down the Alaska sea. It is perfectly impossible to go to war with these people, what-ever they do. They are too nice, in the first place, and in the second it would throw out all the passenger traffic of the Atlantic and upset the financial arrangements of the upset the financial arrangements of the English syndicates who have invested their money in breweries, railways and the like, and in the third it is not to be done. Everybody knows that, and no one better than the Americans."

### DEATH OF STEPNIAK

THE FAMOUS EXILED RUSSIAN KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.

Noted Advocate of Equal Political Rights and a Writer of Ability-Bloody Battle at Zeltonn.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Surgius Stepniak was killed to-day by a passing train while walking over a level railway crossing at

Sergius Michael Dargomanoff Stepniak was born in 1841 at Hadjatsch, in the Ukraine mountains, and came of a seminoble family, descended from the Cossacks of Little Russia. From 1859 to 1863 he was a student at Kieff, and he published several works during that time, which were prohibited by the government in 1862. In 1870 he became a professor at the University of Kieff, but was removed from his chair by the government three years later. He was exiled in 1876 on account of his criticism of the system pursued by Count Tolstoi, one of the Ministers of Justice, and he thereupon settled in Geneva, writing various popular works in the Little Russian dialect. He began to work hard for the establishment of equal political rights in Russia, and declared against socialism as well as absolutism. Some of his principal works are "The Turks Within and Without," "Tyrannicide in Russia" and "Little Russian Internationalism." He has also contributed much to the magazines on the Eastern European peoples. He has written as well works on ethnography, history and literature of Little Russia, and with M. Antonowitch, has edited a collection of "Little Russian Folk Lore."

#### BATTLE AT ZEITOUN.

Both Turks and Armenians Said Have Lost Heavily. BERLIN, Dec. 23 .- The Frankfort Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that there has been fierce fighting at Zeitoun between the Turkish troops who surrounded that city and the insurgent Armenians who defended it. Both sides are said to have lost frightfully. The Turks were ten thousand strong and had twentyfour pieces of artillery. The Armenians numbered fifteen thousand, but they had no

The Massacre at Bitlis. BOSTON, Dec. 23.-The first detailed account of the massacre or Armenians at Bitlis has reached this city from a correspondent writing from eastern Turkey. The writer says: "The outbreak began when the Turks went to the mosques at noon. Contrary to custom, the Turkish storekeepers closed and locked their shops before going to prayer. This alarmed the Armenians, who had already been threatened with massacre, and they began to close their shops also. The police interfered to prevent this. Some of the Armenians ran away to escape. Then a Turk named Yuluf fired a gun and the people rushed out of the mosques and began the attack upon the shops. The massacre which followed was the work of officials. The troops were called to the work by the bugle and they were stopped by the bugle.'

Another correspondent, writing from Con-stantinople, asserts that the massacres, inder men ordered from the palace, are to be confined, with some possible exceptions, to the six provinces embraced in the scheme of reforms, and unless some change is made in the Sultan's attitude towards the provinces in this direction i ences which have fallen upon the provinces n Armenia will be repeated in those nearer capital. It is difficult to understand fully the long period of inaction maintained by the European powers. It is believed here the reason for this is that they find it difficult to agree on the question of the partition of the empire in case it is de-cided to make an end of Ottoman rule. Ever since these unhappy negotiations began hopes of something to be done in the future have been held out, but the great efforts of the powers have seemed to be how they could keep in concert in the business of doing nothing at all.

Victims of Massacres. LYNN, Mass., Dec. 23.-Several Armenians who came from the same part of eastern Turkey and who are employed at Ira S Franklin's morocco factory in this city, received a cablegram to-day that the members of their families were among the victims of the recent massacres.

Trial of Filibusters Postponed. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.-The steamer Australia to-day brings the following from Honolulu, under date of Dec. 16:

The trial of Underwood, alias Morrow, and Sheridan, the two alleged conspirators. was postponed this morning for one week. The government denies the report that the men will be allowed to leave the country without trial. It is claimed a good case can be made out, which will implicate several men in San Francisco. The prisoners are kept in close confinement. The vacancy in the Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Dickerton will probably be filled by A. S. Hartwell. The President and Cabinet, and Council of State and Bar Association are unanimous in choosing Hartwell, who was on the Supreme Beach

The Chess Tournament. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.-The Lasker-Tschigorin game, postponed from Saturday, resulted, after forty-five moves, in a draw, Lasker played a Ruy Lopez. The present score stands: Lasker and Pillsbury, 3½ each; Steinitz and Tschigorin, 1½ each.

A German Lawyer Missing. BERLIN, Dec. 23 .- A sensation has been caused by the fact that Dr. Fritz Friedmann, one of the best-known lawyers here. is missing. There are rumors of a scandal in connection with the disappearance.

Shipments of Coal.

PITTSBURG. Dec. 23.-Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels of coal got away to-day for the South and half as much more will leave to-morrow. After all this has zone there will be millions left in the parbor, awaiting the return of the fleet. Rivermen are praying for a continuance of the rain that another shipment may be made before ice closes the river for the season.

Family Killed by Apaches.

PHOENIX, A. T., Dec. 23.-News reaches here that Pearly Ellison and his family were murdered by Apaches in Lower Pleasant valley in the mountains, 140 miles east of here, nearly a week ago. The sheriff's posse that killed Naintago, the Apache sub-chief, several weeks ago, start-

MR. CHAFFEE. OWNER SLAVE, LIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

For Many Years He Was in Their Service and Finally Was Given His Time, if Not His Freedom.

Springfield (Mass.) Letter in New York

There is still living in this city a woman who forty years ago had a most intimate concern in what was perhaps the most celebrated legal contest that this country ever knew. This is Mrs. C. C. Chaffee, who was the owner of the slave, Dred Scott, the outcome of whose suit for freedom aroused so much excitement thrughout the country and without doubt hastened the opening of the Pindarris point of view. Dog cannot eat civil war. Mrs. Chaffee, then Mrs. Dr. John Emerson, did not take an active part in the management of the case, and, indeed, the ownership of the slave is recorded in almost every history of the trial as being another person's, but both in this and in several other points Mrs. Chaffee's reminiscences bring out corrections to the generally accepted accounts. That her story is true is shown by the fact that its details are corroborated by many of the older citizens of this place who were familiar with the mat-

> Mrs. Chaffee is of an old Virginia family, being born in September, 1815, in the Shenandoah Valley, where her father, Alexander Sandford, was a large iron manufacturer. In her family there were two brothers and five sisters, all of whom became prominent and prosperous in later life. Of the brothers, John F. A. Sandford built up a fortune in the American Fur Company, and later in the iron business, and Captain Joseph Sandford, who went into the navy, is now living in retirement at Sandford, Conn. Besides Mrs. Chaffee, he is the only one of the family now alive. women, and all but one married army officers, being thrown into their companionship at Washington, where their father at one time held a good position. One married General James Barnes, of this city, a second, Major John Clark, who died dur ing the Mexican war from yellow fever; a third, Colonel Henry Bainbridge, and a fourth, Sam Ransom, of Albany. Mrs. Chaffee was first married in 1838 to Dr. John Emerson, a surgeon in the regular army, whom she met while visiting her sister, Mrs. Clark, whose husband was then stationed at Fort Wichita, on the Red river. Dr. Emerson was the owner of Dred Scott, and when he died, in 1843, he left him and his family, with all the rest of the prop-erty, to his widow. There was one child by the marriage, a daughter, now Mrs. King, of Albany, and with her Mrs. Chaffee went to the home of her father, who was then living in St. Louis, and lived there until his death, about five years after that of Dr. Emerson. She then came on to live with her sister, Mrs. Barnes, in this city. Here, in 1850, she married Dr. C. C. Chaffee, and has lived here with him ever since.

THE SLAVE'S OWNER. Though generally quite strong, considering her age, Mrs. Chaffee has been confined pretty closely to the house in recent years on account of trouble with her eyes, which, at one time, rendered her nearly blind. She is a large woman, and in appearance carries her age very well, her hair in particular being still comparatively dark. She does not like, however, to go over that part of her history which has to do with the famous trial, because at the time it caused her very considerable trouble and annoy ance. Although not, strictly speaking, an abolitionist, her sympathies were largely with the slaves in their efforts to be free, and her fight against Dred Scott, which was really caused by an entirely different reason than a wish to deprive him of his freedom, put her in an unfortunate posiion, especially as her second husband. Dr. Chaffee, was at the time of the final decision of the case a Republican men of Congress, and the fact that his wife was owner of the slave attracted unfavorable notice. Immediately after the case had been decided in her favor Mrs. Chaffee showed her true attitude toward the matter by freeing both Dred Scott and his family. In fact, the detailed history of the case is fully as creditable, to say the least, to Mrs. Chaffee as to Scott, who was far from worthy of the national sympathy he received, either as a person or as regards his motive for bringing the suit, according to Mrs. Chaffee's story

Dred Scott, as Mrs. Chaffee remembers m, was a small and rather insignificantoking darky of middle age at the time of the trial, having been born in 1810. He had no particular trade, but was a good per-sonal servant and a very fair cook, and able to do the odds and ends of work which were expected of every negro. For the res he was apparently just what is known the expression "an ordinary nigger." He was shiftless and careless to the last degree and in addition he was fond of drink and had a passion for gambling, the last being one of his most marked characteristics. It was his love of gaming, in fact, which indirectly led to his purchase by Dr. merson. Scott was first owned by a Mr. Blow, of St. Louis, father of Congressman Henry T. Blow, who became later the Inited States minister to Brazil. His masof which went to his master. Very often, however, this plan failed, as the negro would get gambling on the street and lose the whole sum. For this his master was accustomed to chain him up in his cellar and whip him, apparently with small effect. It was just after one of these floggings that Dr. Emerson, then a young physician prac-ticing on his own account in St, Louis, happened to see the slave in the cellar, begged him so piteously to buy him that he finally consented and paid Blow \$400 for him. He did the act merely out of com-passion for Scott, as he held no other slaves, and had no particular need for one.

WOULDN'T RUN AWAY. Dr. Emerson employed Scott around his office until, in 1834, having been appointed as an army surgeon, he took him with him to Rock Island, Ill., where he had been ordered. Although Scott had ample opportunity in going into this free country to leave his master, he took no advantage of it, though he evidently knew of his chance and was, at one time in particular, urged to accept it if he saw fit. This special opportunity came about in this way: On being transferred to the allurements of military life. Dred did not show any disposition to mend his ways, but, on the contrary, allowed himself more and more dissipation in the way of his favorite sin of gambling. To correct this disposition Dr. Emerson finally threatened that he would whip him after the next offense. Immediately after. Ssott went out, and, in one fell swoop, lost his shotgun, his watch, and his suit of clothes over the festive board. Compelle by the necessities of the case to tell his master, he was told by the latter to prepare for his flogging. "Dr. Emerson." the negro, "ef yo tech me with that whip I'll run away." "All right," said the doctor, "you run." and he proceeded with the ceremony. Then, taking the negro to the loor, he pointed across the river and said: There's the state of Illinois, just step across there and you'll be 'ree." the doctor went to dinner, Fcott appeared as usual behind his chair.

"I thought you were going to run away, said Dr. Emerson. "Guess I know enoug not to run away from home," replied Scott, and he made no more threats of doing so. But Dr. Emerson did more than act as a kind master to Scott; he provided him with a wife, and both this wife and her child were included in Scott's suit for freed This woman, known as Harriet, was the property of Major Taliaferro, who was stationed at Fort Snelling, on the west bank of the Mississippi, in the Territory which has now become the State of Minnesota. Here Dr. Emerson was transferred in 1836, and took Dred Scott with him. The latter, on meeting Harriet, desired to marry her, and to satisfy him Dr. Emerson bought the woman, although, still being a bachelor, he had no possible need of two slaves, and they were married. In 1838 there was a reduction in the number of staff officers in the army, and those at Fort Snelling drawing lots to see who would remain in the service, Dr. Emerson got a blank and was compelled to leave. On the way down the river a daughter, Eliza, was born to his slaves while still north of the Missouri line, their only other child, Lizzle, being born seven years later at Jefferson Bar-racks, Mo. Dr. Emerson staid in St. Louis a while after leaving the army, and then

had owned it but a short time, in December, 1843, he was taken suddenly ill and

The property was left entirely to the widow, and proved to be an ample one. Dred Scott, with his wife and child, were OF THE | the only slaves, but there was considerable the only slaves, but there was considerable real estate, including the farm at Davenport and some forty acres of land near St. Louis. The latter piece of property has since been built over by St. Louis, and if it had been held until to-day would have been worth at least \$2,000,000. The estate was quickly settled up, however, and both of these holdings were sold, the only property retained being a town house in Davenport, which Mrs. Chaffee held until within a few years, and the slaves. These were a few years, and the slaves. These were taken by Mrs. Chaffee's brother-in-law, Colonel Bainbridge, and kept with him in his various stations on the frontier for some three or four years, when they re-turned to St. Louis. John F. A. Sandford Mrs. Chaffee's brother, was the executor of the estate, and it was in this capacity that he acted as defendant in Scott's suit, and not, as is generally stated in the histories,

ORIGIN OF THE FAMOUS SUIT.

On the negro's return to St. Louis he was

practically his own master. In fact, Mrs.

Chaffee, determining, on the death of her

father, to go East to live with ner sister,

and considering that it would be impossible

to bring the slaves with her into Massa-

chusetts, told Scott that the only thing

as Scott's owner.

was due to one of his employers that his suit was brought. This man was a young lawyer, around whose office Scott did some work, and who, on hearing the history of Scott's life, thought he saw a chance to make a paying client out of him. The suit for Scott's freedom was accordingly brought in 1848, based on some technicality, but really to secure Scott's freedom on the plea that when he had gone north of the Missouri line he had become free, and to secure pay for his services since that time. ter at the time it occurred, and also by the historical accounts themselves, which are very apparently confused by an incomplete understanding of Mrs. Chaffee's family relaecure pay for his services since that time. Scott had some \$200 or \$300 saved up, and this, with the money alleged to be due for wages for fourteen years, which would amount to some \$1,700, appeared to offer the lawyer a sufficient reward for his serv-ices. The loss of Scott and his family would have been nothing to the estate, as they were practically already free, and they would have undoubtedly been immediately freed legally, as they were at the close of the trial, if it had not been for the demand for back wages. Even then the case would have probably been compromised in some manner if it had not been for a peculiar occurrence, which happened to take place just before the suit was brought. This was the wholesale flight of all the negroes belonging to the Chouteau family, into which John Sandford had marand got over into Illinois, and from there to Canada, and the family was so angry over the matter that its members persuaded Sandford to fight out the Scott case till the last. Accordingly, Sandford took up the matter on his own account, in a measure, and carried it on, Mrs. Chaffee not knowing much about it, and, indeed, supposing it all settled at the time when it first began to attract attention by its appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Sandbeing a wealthy and generous man, himself, all the costs of the suit in the lower courts, and so, naturally, came to The case went against the estate in the The case went against the estate in the local court at St. Louis, previous decisions in the Missouri courts having been that a slave was freed by being taken into a free State. It was taken into the Supreme Court, where, after being lost sight of for a long time, it was taken up in 1852 and the decision of the lower court reversed. Scott's lawyer then appealed to the United States Circuit Court, which was given jurisdiction by the fact that the plaintiff and defendant were residents of different States. When it came up here the State States. When it came up here the State Supreme Court was again sustained. By this time the importance of the case was coming to be recognized, and the interest began to be aroused which made it famous. was argued in the Supreme Court at Washington in the December term of 1855, and again in the same term of 1856, the lawyers being Montgomery Blair and George T. Curtis for Scott, and Reverdy Johnson and Harry S. Geyer for the estate, none of these charging for their services. The decision of the court, given just after the inauguration of President Buchanan in 1857, startled the North by asserting that a regro, free or slave, had no rights before the law, and by practically annulling the Missouri compromise, by asserting that a slave owner could take his slaves into any part of the United States that he pleased. A small suit started to make a little money for a young lawyer had roused a country. But the lawyer got Dred Scott's little savings, and immediateis freedom.

after the final decision Scott received Since that time Mrs. Chaffee has heard but once of Dred Scott, and that was just after his death, which took place at Louis some time during the war, when his widow wrote on, asking if she would let her come East and work for her. Mrs. Chaffee wrote back that she had no place for her, and since then she has heard nothing of the family.

ACCIDENTS OF VARIOUS KINDS THAT CAUSED DEATH AND INJURY.

Three Tramps Killed and Seven Railway Employes Badly Hurt-Rolling Mill Men Covered with Hot Slag.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 23 .- A headend collision occurred this morning at 4:25 o'clock on the Cincinnati Southern railway between two heavy freight trains at Cardiff. both trains running at the rate of fifteen ter was accustomed to let him out to do various jobs around town, particularly for sawing wood. In this way Scott was accustomed to earn 75 cents a day, half of on the north-bound train, was latary which he was allowed for himself, and half jured and the following were seriously hurt: Robert Criste, engineer, of Chattanooga; J. Heath, fireman, Somerset, Ky.; Will Newman, Ernest McClellan, firemen; H. Carter, James Westcott, engineers, all of Chattanooga. Two engines pulled the south-bound train, followed by a disabled engine, and the north-bound also carried a disabled engine. The engines were badly knocked out, Both trains carried sixty-one cars, which were badly wrecked. The railroad authorities estimate the loss to be between \$6,000

VICTIMS OF DYNAMITE.

Iwo Men Killed and Five Fatally Hurt by an Explosion. CHICAGO, Dec. 23 .- A dynamite explosion occurred this afternoon on section fourteen of the drainage canal about one mile from the small town of Romeoville. Two men were instantly killed and five fatally and two seriously injured. The dead are: James McKnight and Daniel McAllister. The fatally injured: George McFitrick and John McFitrick, brothers; Barney O'Rourke, Louis Kearny and John Michete. The seriously hurt are Michael Harrison and Hugh O'Rourke. The mangled remains of the men killed were removed to the town of Lockport. The injured victims were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, at Joliet, on the first train after the accident. The men were preparing a blast with ivnamite cartridges-one man holding a

drill, while another tapped it gently, forcing the dynamite down into the hole prepare by the drill. The blast was almost ready for firing when a blow too hard or a blow too many was given, and the two men who were preparing the blast and seven others who were working close by went up into the air. The two men killed were literally torn to pieces, and the others were shockingly mangled.

EIGHT WORKMEN BURNED. Gas Exploded and Threw Hot Slag

Over Rolling Mill Employes. PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.-By an explosion of gas at Shoenberger's rolling mill, on Fourteenth street, at 4 o'clock this morning, eight men were burned, one of them fatally. The names of the injured are: Philip Bowman, colored, fatally: Fred Lear, Michael Kelly, William Mooney, Anthony McNally, Joseph Rodman, David Scott and a man whose name is unknown. The men were working at the bottom of a blast furnace. When the gas exploded it forced the hot slag, which accumulates in the cupalo over the sides. Before the mer could get out of the way the hot meta poured out over them. Bowman was badly burned all over the body and the rest suf-fered severe injuries about the face and

Blown Up with Powder. PERRY, O. T., Dec. 23.-A deputy marshal who arrived from the Osage country to-day brings news of a serious accident to the four Dunn brothers Saturday evening. They "Reflect on this. 'Twould be 'Pay up or ed in pursuit and the settlers have been ap-go up' round the entire coast of the United prehensive of an Apache raid ever since. where he intended to settle, but after he breakers, when a large can of powder ig-

# MUNYON

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Positively Successful Cures for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Kidney and All Blood and Nerve Diseases-At All Druggists. 25 Cents a

On October 18, 1894, Dr. King, father-inlaw of the late Hon. Henry W. Grady. editor of the Atlanta Journal, obtained a. bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. On October 24 he gave the following testimonial to the Atlanta Constitution: "You may say she asked of him was that he take care of | to the Munyon Remedy Company that their his wife and family well. Scott supported Rheumatism Cure is the most wonderful himself by odd jobs around the city, and it | medicine I ever heard of. It has in one short week cured me entirely, and you know how I have suffered for years with rheumatism. I feel as if I could dance a

> Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25c. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach

troubles. Price, 25c. Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25c. Positive Cures for Asthma, Piles, Female

Troubles and all special forms of Blood and

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Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25c a vial. Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, \$1.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505

Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

nited and all four men were blown high in the air. One of them was hurt so badly thers are said to be fatally injured. The Dunns were once friends of the outlaws who did work along the Creek country line, but

several months ago they accepted commis-sions from the United States government for killing Bitter Creek and Tulsa Jack, two members of the Dalton gang. Five Laborers Injured.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 23 .- Five laborers were injured, one fatally, at the Malleable from works this morning. The men were at work on a track between buildings, and a ar loaded with pig iron was pushed towards them, crushing them against the walls until stopped by an application of the brakes. The victims are: David Renk, internal injuries, probably fatal; Andrew Yost, back and chest crushed; Amos Moss, colored, arms and collar bone injured; Henry Anderson,

colored, shoulders and chest crushed; Henry Proctor, head crushed. The Elevated Railway Accident. CHICAGO, Dec. 23 .- Three persons were probably fatally injured in an accident on the Metropolitan "L" road this morning at Forty-eighth street and West Harrison. Those injured are: W. H. Grady, motorman; Wm. R. King, conductor; John Schiller, pas-senger. The motorman lost control of his apparatus, and a combination passenger car went over the bumpers and down to the street, twenty feet below. Schiller was the

only passenger aboard. Down an Elevator Shaft. CINCINNATI, Dec. 23 .- John A. Slattery, a well-known lawyer, having rooms in the Smith Building, near the Government building, fell down the elevator shaft this morning and subsequently died of his injuries at the hospital.

Hannigan at Liberty. NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 23.—David F. Hannigan, whose trial in New York city last month for the murder of Solomon H. Mann, his sister's betrayer, resulted in a product of insanity was to-day discharged. verdict of insanity, was to-day discharg from the Hudson River State Hospital f the Insane. Judge Brown, of the Supreme Court of this district, granted the writ upon which Hannigan regains his liberty.

Dropped Dead in Church. FINDLAY, O., Dec. 23.-Mrs. Mary Murch dropped dead in the Presbyterian Church here last night while addressing a missionary meeting. Intense excitement ensued.
Mrs. Murch was a prominent church worker,
One of her sons, Rev. Chauncey Murch, is a
missionary in Egypt, and another son, Rev.
Franklin Murch, is pastor of a church in Kansas City.

Let The Whole World Know The Good



EART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that neart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes; "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had Heart Cure pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpita-Restores tion, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my

Health..... chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects, I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life." Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits, or money refunded.



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